REMARKS

Applicant acknowledges, with appreciation, the courtesy extended by Examiner Alam in a telephone interview with Applicant's representative, James J. Bosco Jr., on January 24, 2008. During the interview, the differences between the present invention and U.S. Patent No. 6,122,520 to Want et al. and the Zatti Publication were discussed. Claims 8-16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) stand rejected as being unpatentable over Stefano Zatti "Naming in OSI" (hereinafter "Zatti") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,122,520 to Want et al. (hereinafter "Want"). Claims 8-16 are currently pending in this application. This Amendment amends independent claims 8 and 14 in accordance with the original disclosure. Dependent claims 9-12 have been amended. Support for the amendments and new claims can be found in the specification at page 4, lines 6-32, page 6, lines 5-25, page 7, lines 23-33 and page 9, lines 13-27, in the drawings and in the claims as originally filed. No new matter has been added.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

As set forth in MPEP §2143.03, to establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all of the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art. Where claimed limitations are simply not present in the prior art, a *prima facie* obviousness rejection is not supported.

Zatti discloses OIs (Object Identifiers) and DNs (Distinguished Names). Zatti shows that DNs are used for naming at the user level because of their expressiveness but are limited, particularly, because of their redundancy. Each DN is broken into separate RDNs (Relative Domain Names). The RDNs are assigned names by naming authorities. An authority is in charge of maintaining its own RDN and therefore each RDN level has its own identifying code. The RDNs are levels which, in combination, form an identifying URL.

Want discloses a system for registering a web page for objects based on their certain geographic location. The system names web pages with a URL, in some instances based on global positioning parameters. In Want, the URL is encoded with geographical coordinates describing where a building, business or other object is located. Want teaches a method of finding objects at specific locations.

Missing from the methods disclosed in Zatti and Want are several features of the present invention: providing a language neutral registration and search tool for use on the Internet; allowing the use of registration data separate from the Internet to be transformed into a searchable database and registered into URL/Domain Names on the Internet; utilizing

one discrete system as a source for both identification data and for structure of URL/Domain Names when defining a URL/Domain Name. Applicant has tried to show how the results of using the present invention will differ from those using the standard prior art methods.

In particular, claim 8 has been amended to specify that the method selects a discrete system apart from the Internet. The system is used to form a URL/Domain Name in accordance with the structure and identification data. Both Zatti and Want fail to disclose a system that utilizes both the structure of the data and the data from the same system to provide registry. Zatti teaches structure and Want teaches codes. Neither teaches both structure and codes. The present invention has overcome this problem of the prior art.

In addition, independent claim 8 of the present invention provides a language neutral searchable registry. Notation rules which are a combination of pre-existing structure mixed with additional characters to form a URL are provided. For example, a telephone number where the dots are replaced by dashes. Also, the notation rules determine extensions. This unique combination forming URL/Domain Names based on the pre-existing identification data in accordance with the notation rules provides a database not limited to language searches. The search interface has language neutral search options and provides a query limiting the possible search for searching the registered data. The interface is language neutral because numbers are used in place of the top level domains of the present system. For example, to search for the United States Patent Office website, a person should know how to type English. The present invention eliminates the need for English searches, or any other language. A search can be done of the database across multiple languages, since search terms are now numbers or letters. Key words are established in the database. Searching is maximized by using search functions based on key-words. A search function for providing a top-level search term and a sub-level search makes it possible for a search to find only those URL/Domains that are registered in the certain domains, providing search results as URL/Domain Names or identification structure and data. Therefore, if a person having an identification code is sought, only the code is necessary to find the person. If more is known about the person, then that information can be searched. Within the search or a URL/Domain Name, top level domains and sub-level domains are limiting factors. A search function is provided limiting results to a group of users in a top-level domain or to limit a group of users within a sub-level domain. The prior art fails to disclose or teach a system that will overcome the language barrier on the Internet.

Furthermore, independent claim 8 provides a method for utilizing data of a discrete system in a registration method. The data of a person in the discrete system is registered in a separate database. A data carrier is established. The URL/Domain Name is then linked to the data carrier. Key words are established in the database. Searching of the database is maximized by using search functions based on key words. Based on the original system, data is presented as URL/Domain Names or identification structure and data. The data is used to retrieve the data carrier in response to said search action.

Accordingly, since Want and Zatti fail to teach the method as discussed above, a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established.

For the foregoing reasons, the Applicant believes that the subject matter of amended independent claim 8 is not rendered obvious by the cited prior art. Reconsideration of the rejection of claim 8 is respectfully requested. Claims 9-13, 15 and 17, depend directly from and add further limitations to claim 8 and are believed to be patentable for the reasons discussed hereinabove in connection with amended independent claim 8. Reconsideration of the rejection of claim 8 is respectfully requested.

Independent claim 14 is believed to be patentable for the same reasons as discussed above in claim 8. Reconsideration of the rejection of claim 14 is respectfully requested.
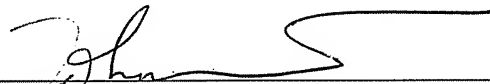
Claims 16 and 18 depend directly from and add further limitations to claim 14, and therefore are believed to be in condition for allowance.

CONCLUSION

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is believed that all of the pending claims are in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the Examiner's rejections and allowance of pending claims 8-18 are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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